that the military discretion which was variously criticized by amateur warriors in camp that night was quite the thing in place in America. order, and an attack in force was not then

contemplated by the General commanding. crepancies, and I wish to be understood in what follows as merely reviewing my memoranda and recollection of events.

I believe every old soldier of the original Ship Island contingent turns in memory to the siege of Port Hudson as the first obstatedium of a siege means to

THE IMPETUOUS AND IMPATIENT VOLUN-

campaigns which terminated in the sequel, as was contemplated, and that fortune, which favors the brave, seemed to be with us. Probably no single adventure of the war was so far-reaching in sequences and so favored by fortuitous and timely incident | Texas, so-called. as the capture of New Orleans. Of course, the fleet Captains were the heroes of the



occasion, with Farragut and Porter as chiefs. The army and navy of the Gulf, however, were never wanting in the co-operation and accord which unites to secure the best returns. It will be recalled that the instructions to Gen. Butler from the Secretary of War was to secure the occupation and firm retention of that city and territory. The latter office must be construed as the duty of our small command, and that it was executed in a manner which has met the congratulations of the loyal majority is a matter of history. Later in the occupation, and during the Summer of 1862, Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, writes from Opelousas, the beadquarters of his civil administration, to Gen. Lovell, at Camp Moore, a short distance above New Orleans, that it is of the first importance for him to retake that city, the commercial depot of the entire Southern coast. He relates in the same letter that Gen. Butler now rules over his department with an army so insignificant in numbers that it would not be usually recognized as a "respectable mob."

We appreciated the compliment, and never failed to treat the Governor's friends well whilst in town, and further would have been happy to furnish His Excellency with a suitable Provost-Guard when we took Opelousas had he not excused himself from the "mob." We always were overflowing with sympathy for those residents of New Orleans who were so loyal to the Confederate corn coffee that their patriotism in that direction expatriated them beyond the limits of the Shell Road and Dan Hicox's lunch counter at the Lake. The boys, who now have gray beards and barren scalps, were then young and full of inventive talent when off duty.

New Orleans was not unlike New York when occupied by the British soldiers over a century ago, for the best society of the Northern Capital was in sympathy with the army of occupation, while in the Crescent City the wealth and blue-blood

WERE OUR INEXORABLE POES, To the old Ship Island pioneers, therefore, and | timber, the rugged ground, broken by ravines | memorandum: always, the romantic era of their war history and ditches, natural or artificial, which was seemed destined to expire, as we became over- fatal to all formation of line or order. shadowed by the numerous fresh levies who



DEATH OF LIEUT. STRICKLAND.

then the romance of town was forgotten in the accompany them inside the works, charm of rural festivities. Weitzel heretofore

POET HUDSON.

or what was known to a former generation as Hickey's Landing, is on the east bank of the our commerce up and down this natural water- mine it, but otherwise no explanation has ever way, and the 300 miles intervening were open to supplies of guns and ammunition by way of Texas, to the Capital of the Confederacy, at Richmond

that campaign into the sugar country under Weitzel which made him and the Old Reserve an order was given me, which advised that the Brigade famous, a plan was arranged in Rich- regiment was to be ready to move at 12, midmond to recover the Southwest. The shock to night, but that it was to be communicated to the Confederacy appears now in the light of re- no one till the hour arrived, when a guide cent correspondence to have been beyond esti- would appear to direct our march. No one was

cavalry. Hence it would seem at this date yet New Orleans was more secure than Wash- Officer of the Guard for that day was ington. No voyage of discovery had yet found a General equal to command the Army of the Potomac, and Richmond was about the safest

Sept. 30, 1862, Gen. Pemberton was assigned to the command of a district known as the I am not unaware of the contention which | Department of Mississippi and Louisiana, east seems inseparable from all personal reports of the River. President Davis had now of war, to say nothing of the official dis- nothing to fear, apparently, but the encroachments upon their territory in the Southeast and Southwest. The instructions to Pemberton were to make Jackson, Miss., headquarters, and to hold Vicksburg and Port Hudson against anything and at all hazards. After a personal inspection of Port Hudson he placed Gen. Franklin Gardner in command about January, cle which taught us what a repulse and the 1863. Both Pemberton and Gardner were able men, of Northern birth, and West Point graduates. Richard Taylor was placed over the dis-Prior to that time the Department of the Prior to the Prior t Gulf was to us an inspiring reminiscence of | in fact, as the sequel showed, a shrewd, daring, and skillful opponent. He did nearly as much to divert territory from the old flag as his father did to add to our area. Much rugged comment has been expended on both sides of the line as to the management and mismanagement of the Department of the Gulf and

BANKS DID AS WELL AS MANY,

and better than some, under the circumstances. The hero of the year, and as it now seems, of he reported impressed me. I asked him to all time, was destined to be developed at the join me with a pipe, and as we sat, casting a doubtless the best posted military man for that | him where he was at 9 o'clock, and found he aptitude for strategy, amounting to genius. approach nor leave my headquarters. I fur-He was one engineer who possessed also boldness in the field. His proposition was (and he | tion as to the projected movement at midnight. knew the topography well) to take Port Hud- After talking for half an hour, I proposed to son without the loss of a man, or by a regular siege, and, from the subsequent admission of hour or so, and would be up anyway, he lie Gardner, not more than a week's time would down to take a little rest. He shortly after have been lost in that process. Another scheme of his was not to touch it at all after Farra- monition. At midnight I asked him to call gut passed above, but to flank it by way of the | the Adjutant, and then ordered the regiment Atchafaiava; that is, to move by rail to Berwick | to fall in line and await orders. Turning to Bay, and thence by boat up Atchafalaya Bayou | Joe, I showed him the order I had received at to the Mississippi above Port Hudson 50 miles | 9 o'clock, which he studied, but made no com-

That would give Grant a base of supplies below It would seem that the latter alternative was the work. He wanted Grant to send him 10,000, and first reduce Port Hudson, and then he would join forces to operate against Vicksburg. Grant wished Banks to send him his 25,000 men, and let him out first; but about this time less than 10,000 within the fort. Of course the command temptation was natural for Banks to earn a little fame in his field, and therefore we were sent down the river from the mouth of Red works, converging by the old Jackson turnpike. | stant was with his company. May 24. Gen. Banks was up to this time with our division (the Second, which was commanded by Gen. Grover), and the portions of the Nineteenth Corps engaging the works were arranged as on the river at Thompson's Creek, was Weitzel; on his left Dwight; next Grover, and on our left T. W. Sherman, with Augur's command touching the river below near Springfield Landing. This earthwork was a perfect protection to their infantry, and so thick that no guns were equal to making a breach; it was well equipped with heavy pieces, and held five full batteries of light artillery. Their practice was beyond criticism, and the range of salient points in every approach was accurately directed. Their sharpshooters were worthy de-

scendants of THE TENNESSEE ANCESTRY

whose sons made up several regiments. No forget the enthusiasm which impelled us on

The supports were delayed till the struggle accompanied the entrance of Gen. Banks and | had exhausted the foremost, and by nightfall first expedition, when I state that we feel bound | were able to advance but a short distance thereto "stay by " Butler. He was called the " Prince | after. Gen. T. W. Sherman was badly woundof Policemen," and was princely in whatever | ed, Dow slightly, and of Weitzel's staff three he undertook. He took no part in field opera- were killed-one of our best engineers, Wrot- his other chums. tions. He was the Proconsul of the Provinces, nowski, the gallant Pole; the Adjutant-Gena military tribune, whose lower court was rarely | eral, and one Aid. The result, although a reversed, until the Hon. Reverdy Johnson came | disappointment to most of us, did not impair to spy out the land and sipped the wine and | discipline, because it was regarded quite necestasted salads from the tables of representative | sary as a prelude. The assault, which we all Secession witnesses. The order to mass for the | mourned, occured not far from two weeks later, Summer's work followed directly after Banks or on Sunday, the 14th of June. No day escapbecame the General commanding, and we all | ed meanwhile that did not have its heroic inunderstood that we were thereafter liable to | cident, its sensational rumor and a fair supply reverses and retreats. We had become accli- of practical jokes. A regular siege now began, mated, as it were, to the sweet ways of the and approaches were planned but not much Creole people of New Orleans, who felt quite systematic work done, when this unfortunate cared for under flag of truce. satisfied to be governed, whether the authority affair was precipitated. Jack Nelson, who combe Spain, France, Union or Confederate. They | manded the Corps D'Afrique, used to exchange had tried them all in succession, and one of topics of news and gossip with his friends, the an eloquent appeal to the brave men of the them now twice. This part of the Confederacy | enemy, daily. The rebel Colonel in charge of did not under any conditions or regime become | that portion of the works opposite him alluded disloyal to its hereditary social instinct. When, | to "mule steak" and an impaired digestion. too, in the Autumn of 1862, we turned toward | Nelson commiserated him, and announced that the rich planting fields of sugar and cotton; we were having a rural picnic in the oak forests when we became the guardians of the land of about us, regretting that supplies were getting the La Fourche and the Teche District; when short within the defense, as we hoped to pass we met those dear, delightful divine descend- the Summer in this camp. He favored him his preference should be consulted, he would cers and men, all told, out of an average effective ants from Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, for- with a copy of a bill of fare on which was in- scale the parapet on horseback. Out of com- strength of 84 or 85. To put it in another way : scribed watermelon, ices, and French coffee, which he declared was issued daily to every

private, together WITH A CHAMPAGNE SUPPER

to the whole regiment when a birthday occured to any member. The solemn fact was, unfortunately, otherwise. We were never sensitive about the anvils, plantation shovels and to the military genius of Gen. Banks. From sugar-mill machinry which they fired amongst | Dick Taylor's and Stonewall Jackson's comus. We always desired to become perfect in enough. But man is ever destined to an evil knew. This little parasite will be recognized more he was reversed the brighter he glowed. returned to duty a third time! by all our boys when I state that it has been vulgarly called, in pure verse, the grayback. the observation that "the pen is mightier than During the reign of the last Rameses, Moses | the sword." The navy furnished volunteers as was accustomed to use the word lice as descrip- well as the army; and, indeed, at no time in tive of the ancestral grayback. Of course to a the Department of the Gulf did a tar fail to naturalist like Humboldt or Huxley they may be fascinating, especially when fairly landed in the focus of a microscope. The ground we occupied had formerly been held by gentlemen from Alabama, Texas, Lousiana, Tennessee, etc., merly called Acadians, those Mesdames and | and they left behind them the surplus crop of Demoiselles since made historic by Mr. Cable, the season, or as many as they did not need to

It is said by those who have taken a great had led us and never blundered. Gen. God- interest in their history that a mother pediculus frey Weitzel, the descendant of the doughty | capitis is so efficient in the art of reproduction Indian fighter "Wetzel," who campaigned with that she turns out 5,000 full-grown posterity Boone in Kentucky generations ago, was our every 60 days. Assuming that each Johnny Roland. Had he been promoted to the first Reb had about his person one sample on the 1st command, we of the ancient Gulf soldiers of April, by the 1st of June there would be would have felt assured, whether the numbers | 50,000,000 of them; if 10 were on each scalp, and I think the author is, or was, a Western This insect does not appear in the official correspondence, but if Banks really did call a Mississippi River, about 150 miles above New Orleans and 390 below Vicksburg. These two bluffs were at the beginning of 1863 the limit of a military necessity some court might deter-

been offered for that unfortunate day. Matamoras, together with beef and corn from my fellow-soldiers during most of the siege, owing to promotion or illness of superior offi-In the Autumn of 1862, before we undertook | which the boys will remember as headquarters, cers, and was seated under a large oak tree, mate, when they fully realized the elimination present, as all the men not detailed were in of the only city of wealth their territory held. | their banks, by the usual rule, at that hour.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

skirmish-line, which we met by day on the | As once all roads let to Rome, so then all | The Adjutant soon after reported to me as to a 14th of March, was occupied by four batte- roads and all rivers led to New Orleans. We mission he was sent on, and directly I excused ries and seven regiments of infantry and | had but a small troop and a few gunboats, | him, that he might retire for the night. The

> LIEUT, JOE STRICKLAND, CO. L. Strickland was one of the best volunteer officers I ever met. He was handsome, unselfish, the bravest of the brave, and followed the United States Army Regulations as a true Moslem does the Koran, Strickland, Frank ourselves as "comrades-in-arms." We had an alliance for war purposes, as is found among the prospectors of the San Juan or Black Hills, who call each other "pardner." No will was drawn, but a verbal understanding existed with us concerning any of the usual contingencies in the case. We had been chums in raids of pleasure, and had passed through not a few baptismal fires. Thus far neither of us had suffered a scar, excepting a scratch Joe had received at Irish Bend on the preceding April. trict west of the river and south of Arkansas. About 10 o'clock that evening he sauntered up midnight.

"Barney," said Joe, "we are going into Port Hudson to-morrow." "I said: "Lieutenant, that is a piece of good

news; where did you find it?" "I can't say," he replied; "but I feel it in my bones that we are destined to have a great battle to-morrow, and that I shall be killed: I can't get away from the foolish notion, and

yet I know it's only a bugbear." Now, with the information I had, the vision Vicksburg end and not with us. Weitzel was dim shadow from one army candle, I asked section, both by former experience and by an | was then at his post, and that he saw no one ther satisfied myself that he had no informahim that as I had some writing to do for an became aroused, and reverted to the same prement. He appeared very absent-minded, but soon rallied, and as our guide then reported. Vicksburg as well as above, and after that | we frequently had occasion to meet and part place fell Port Hudson would collapse anyway. on the march before daybreak, but no further allusion was made to the subject. I took some contemplated till about May 1, 1863. Banks | coffee with him near the bridge where the regihad only about 25,000 effective men to spare for | ment rested a short time at sunrise. This was on what was known as the Jackson road. We here learned that our division was to remain massed, under cover, and held as the reserve. The attack had been progressing meanwhile, and victims were being carried along the road-Admiral Farragut, through some deserters, way to the hospital flag, a short distance in the learned that Gardner had sent away to Pem- rear. By 7 a. m. the firing had become someberton about one-half of his command, and had | what relaxed on both sides, and soon came the

FOR THE RESERVE TO FALL IN. As we filed along and turned to the right of the

River instead of above it, and landed near | pike, by a tree sat Weitzel and some of his staff. Bayon Sara at midnight of May 21. This place | Strickland turned to him, and as the General is on the same side as the fort and 20 miles up extended his hand Joe said: "Good-by, Genthe river. Thence we passed in rear of the | eral; I sha'n't meet you again," and in an in-

Everybody seemed to feel that the day was lost when the first charge of Gen. Paine's column was repelled, and by half-past six that morning all the effective work was done. Still follows: Beginning on the right, which rested | Gen. Paine lay wounded, as did many of his following, and exposed, so they could neither retreat nor advance. A charge at some other part of the line was perhaps a necessity. We came to the opening, a little to the left of where the attack occurred on the 27th of May. Lines were formed only to collapse and reform, each time with less numbers. Soon after we debouched from the timber, and in our earliest effort to advance, Strickland fell dead from a bullet wound in the forehead.

The balance of the day was consumed in the struggle to gain one position in advance of another, and by one o'clock p. m. we were close enough to observe that half a dozen skeleton hundred feet of the works. Confronting us soldier of the old Nineteenth Corps will ever | were massed solid columns of Johnnies, protected by the comforting sand-bag network. the 27th of May, when the first close work was Nothing was further done, except by details of met. Only for one-half hour did it appear to sharpshooters, while the grateful music of the me that we might possibly crowd the gunners | artillery aided to pass the tedious hours under from their pieces, cross the breastworks, and at | the tropic sun of that afternoon. The only one dash open up the river. That was from 3 strategy I noted on exhibition, so far as I could rush or twig and tickled my ear till I woke up. to 3:30 p. m., or just prior to the hour when the learn, was when successfully and quietly as on The thing startled me a little, but not so much socially, politically and theoretically, at all white flag appeared in Weitzel's front. It was the night they buried Sir John Moore we times. The large majority, however, were the same old story. It was not the blaze of withdrew to our old quarters and turned in, either neutral or amiable socially, politically fire, grape, shell, canister nor minie-ball that | with what men we had left, after an absence and financially, so far as we could discover. deterred the advance, but the abatis, the fallen of 24 hours. Next day I made the following

"If we had succeeded yesterday, Gen. Paine, of Wisconsin, would have been the hero of that day. In the immediate vicinity of my command Col. Holcomb was the highest ranking the exit of Gen. Butler. I feel assured from 1,000 of our best fellows lay on the ground or officer I saw who distinguished himself. It oft-repeated inquiry that I represent the senti- in the hospital. Nothing was won except a was a defeat from the first, and yet no man ment, excepting a very limited minority, of the little experience and a position which we never about me failed to do his full duty. It was a battle fought by regimental and line officers with men who never flunked nor lagged."

HOW ABOUT HIS PREMONITION? Perhaps some of the boys could give more evidence as to visions, prophecies, oracles and revelations; how many came true, how many failed, and how many were coincidents, etc. Rev. J. M. Buckley doubtless would be interested, as he has collected much testimony

upon such topics. The next dawn witnessed many headaches

and heartaches. The dead and wounded were distribution of the famous Order "49." It was half of the men fit for duty, and all the commissioned officers but one or two. The column | the average during that year!

Much adverse comment and some sarcasm has been indulged in in public and private as "No. 49" was no exception, but rather affirmed mix in a fight if he could reach it on time.

Jack Nelson's Corps d'Afrique also enrolled 200. The 4th of July was fixed for the fray, but some delay arose, and on the 7th came the information from Vicksburg, when a truce was proposed by Gen. Gardner. The fight really ended then, although terms of capitulation were not agreed upon until July 8, 1863.

Ought to Be a Major-General. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE has been taken in my family for many years. I have been reading those articles by the Detached Volunteer in Stewart's famous battery, "The Story of a Cannoncer." then 500,000,000. We rather concluded that man or boy. I was with him at Gettysburg. the latter estimate was not far from correct. July, 1863, and I would like his address now, so as to write to him, not only as a comrade and to revive old association, but also for a suggescouncil of war, and they really did order the tion or two. The author speaks always in the most admiring terms of Capt. Stewart, but he cannot think more highly of him than I do, because I think that Stewart deserves the double stars of a Major-General if ever a man did, and should have been retired with such rank and pay instead of a Captain, if service rendered and number of wounds received in the thick of battle count for anything .- GEO. W.

NEW, 84 North Illinois street, Indianapolis, We take this occasion to say that for the present, at least, it is our intention to let this sketch go to the public on its historical merits alone, independent of the identity of the author; though several of the veterans of the battery have already traced out the authorship to familiar to them. We quite agree with Comrade New in his estimate of the merits of Capt. Stewart.—EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.]

STORY OF A CANNONEER. (Continued from 1st page.)

end of the Sunken Road I found a lower jawbone half buried in the dirt, and as I picked it up I noticed that it had a tooth in it with gold filling. The action of the frost during the Winter had loosened the filling so that a piece of it fell into my hand as I turned it Wells, Ed. Bradley and I were known among over. I said, "Here is a nugget, Elb; I will keep it as a souvenir!"

"Don't," said he. "Put it back in the tooth and leave it there. It will 'hoodoo you if you keep it."

It was a little piece of gold tooth-filling about the size and shape of a grain of rye. carried it along with me, notwithstanding Packard's objections. I kept it in my cap-box a long time, but it finally got lost somehow. I have since had all kinds of "luck," bad and good, but it never occurred to me that that wee morsel of rebel toothfilling ever had any effect on my fortunes. I noticed that the sights of that old battlefield seemed to have a depressing effect on my comrade. He was a reflective sort of a fellow,

full of sentiment, and, THOUGH BRAVE AS A LION

in the presence of danger, exceedingly tenderhearted and affectionate in his temperament. After we had been over the field at Antietam, Packard told me he had a presentiment that he would fall somewhere in the war. I scoffed at presentiments; said that "the only apprehension lever had was that the - Commissary train | Cooke, Bugler. (Woundwould get stuck in the mud and leave us hungry; that the ore to make iron or lead to kill me was still a thousand feet under ground, and that the tree to make charcoal for the Collins. powder to throw my bullet had not yet Driggs. sprouted!" I remember adding that "maybe I might be

born to be hanged, but not to be drowned or Detloff. killed in battle! "You may feel that way," said Packard gravely. "I presume you do. Perhaps you will pull through. I hope so. But I have no expectation of being alive this time next year. Finley I shall fall in battle. I have no doubt of it." I do not know whether there is anything in | Fillmore. what they call "presentiments." I never felt | Fuller. one. But this conversation occurred in July. Frazier, 1863. On the 24th of May, 1864, considerably less than a year afterward, poor Packard was | C. Fulton mortally wounded at Jericho Ford. His pre- J. Fulton. sentiment turned out to be true. But he Gardner. always faced his fate like a man going to a Hinman. (Wounded.)

frolic! After leaving the field of Antietam we marched over to the bank of the Potomac and | Harris camped there, just below Williamsport. The army was tired, hungry, footsore, ragged, poverty-stricken and savage. Between Gettysburg and the Potomac, while we were following up a victory, there had been 10 times more straggling, desertion and "coffee-boiling" than ever had been known in retreating from a defeat. This was because the people up North were spending their time firing hundred-gun salutes and holding thanksgiving prayer meetings over Gettysburg, while the troops who had won it were sweltering under a July sun, in rags and on half rations, chasing the rebels back into Virginia! And, as if to add insult to injury. every chump of a stay-at-home editor from Maine to Minnesota was howling in his newspaper because we had

"LET LEE GET AWAY!" Let Lee get away, forsooth! We were all devilish glad to see the last of his infernal infantry disappear behind the Harper's Ferry hills. And we were quite content to get into a decent camp on the north bank of the Potomac, out of rifle-range of the enemy, where we could get a chance to wash our clothes and take a swimming bath, and get three days of consecutive rest for the first time since Chancellorsville!

Speaking of going over old battlefields, our veterans had to have their fun, and sometimes it was protty grim. When we were moving up Ned O'Brien. from Fredericksburg to go to Gettysburg we camped about June 21 or 22 near the old field | Ira Slawson. of Groveton. Some of the boys who had fought regiments on our side were within one or two there went over to look at the ground. They wanted me to go, but I was tired and preferred to take a nap. They found an old skull on the field, and when they got back-as I was still asleep, on the ground, under a tree-they carefully arranged the skull close to me, so that the first thing I should see when I woke up would be its grinning face. Then they got a rush or twig and tickled my ear till I woke up. as they expected, because I " caught on " pretty quick, and, not to be outdone, in sang froid I raised up on my elbow, surveyed the skull a moment, and remarked quietly, "Oh, I thought at first that we had got a new detached man from the 19th Ind.!" As the authors of this joke were 19th Ind. men, it was agreed that I had turned the laugh on them. The old fellows were up to all sorts of ghastly jokes on the recruits.

After we had been in camp here two or three days orders came to make out a general muster roll, the troops not having been paid since April. I was detailed to assist the Orderly in Poor Joe Strickland, or rather poor me and the clerical work of making out this roll, and as it involved accounting for all the men that had been with the battery from the date of the last general muster, it afforded me opportunity

THE HISTORY OF ITS PERSONNEL. The period covered by this roll, with its accompanying statements, was about a year-from July, 1862, to July, 1863. During that time the battery had been in action at Manassas, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. The roll, taken by monthly statements, showed that out The 16th was eventful in consequence of the of some 180 or 185 men on the entire rolls for the year, the average "present for duty" had been two officers and about 84 or 85 enlisted army and navy to volunteer for a "storming men. And the "casualty returns" for the column of a thousand men." Promotion and | whole time showed that 15 men had been killmedals were pledged to every one who offered | ed outright on the field of battle, and two offihimself for this bold enterprise. Gen. Birge, cers and 77 men wounded, of whom 10 or 12 who was formerly our Colonel, was to lead died of their wounds. In other words, 27 men them to victory or otherwise. We knew he killed or nortally wounded and 67 severely would go somewhere if he undertook it, and if | wounded in six battles, or a total loss of 94 offipliment to him, and for other reasons, 225 of our poor old battery had lost in 10-months' the old 13th Conn. stepped forward, or about fighting, from Aug. 26, 1862, to July 3, 1863, 10 men more than it had had present for duty in

offered itself, but to this day no insignia have If anybody thinks that this is an impossible statement, I am confident that the War Records, when published, will verify what I say. Our old boys had a fashion of returning to duty after severe wounds, which probably bespeaks the stuff that was in them more elomands, it would appear, that he made many a quently than eulogy could do. When I joined, the art of rifle practice, and put in the time, so | Confederate happy. I wish to do him the just- | the battery had lost, as I remember, five woundfar as picket and skirmish duty went, amicably lice to remark that we always felt that his ed at Manassas, 35 at Antietam, eight at Fredprinting machine was as ably conducted as any | ericksburg and four at Chancellorsville-52 in Karma here below. There was a little species in the service. The texture of his orders was all; and yet quite a number of these were on of insect life which became a curse to us, more all that could be desired, and might even be hand at Gettysburg! And some of them were

I do not pretend to know the record of any other command in this respect, but until I see official data to the contrary, I shall maintain that ours was the only command in the Army of the Potomac or any other army,

UNION OR REBEL. which in any year of the war sustained actual losses by gunshot in battle considerably greater than its force present for duty on an average during that year, or that had more than half of its wounded men return to duty as ours did! Of course these appalling losses required an battery supplied with anything like a working complement. It must be understood that the above account of losses includes only men cruit, who had not been hit or "scraped."

I do not know of a man in the battery who the battery had not lost a gun, had not been first I thought my leg was broken, but taken or run over by the enemy, had lost no after feeling it I found I was all right, but ber one day Col. Wainwright had been inspect- distance when I found one of my caissons with IF YOU ARE MARRIED or contemplate distance when I found one of my caissons with derly in camp as they are brave and efficient in | waited with him till he had the last round detheir own satisfaction from internal evidences action. They neither 'beat off' nor flinch!" stroyed. I then told him to come with me, and replied: "I'm happy to say, Colonel, that the gether. It was then that I learned Lieut. men are all personal friends of mine. You Davison had been wounded and taken to the

know I served with them in the ranks a long time. As for camp duty, they do it because they know it's best for them; as for flinching, why, Colonel, begging your pardon, sir, they don't know how!"

GETTYSBURG ROLL. Lieut. James Stewart. (Wounded severely; not wholly disabled.) Lieut, James Davison. (Wounded dangerously;

totally disabled.) Orderly-Serg't John Mitchell. (Commanding pattery parts of 2d and 3d days.) Serg't Andrew McBride, (Wounded slightly.) Serg't Fred Chapin.

Serg't Edward Thorpe. (Wounded slightly.) Serg't James Cahill. (Wounded.) Serg't Ned Armstrong.

Serg't James Maher. - Moore. Elbridge Packard, (Wounded slightly; not disabled.) [Alonzo Priest. Jerry Murphy, (Wounded; disabled,) John Sanborn, (Wounded slightly.) Henry McDougall. (Wounded slightly.) Henry Childs, (Wounded; previously wounded at Antietam.) Mait Freeman. Ben Stillman. (Wounded slightly, I think.)

Ackerman, J. Johnson, (Wounded Anderson. (Killed.) slightly.) Bartholomew. P. Johnson Branham. (Wounded.) W. Johnson (Wounded.) Blair. Jessie. (Wounded.) Knight. Barret, (Wounded.) Lewis. (Wounded.) Burkhart. (Wounded Lee. Levins. (Wounded.) Burdick. (Died in hos-Luckey (or Lackey ?). pital.) Mackey. (Missing.) Beacham. McDermott. (Missing?)

McLaughlin.

(Wounded

(Wounded,

(Wounded,

Marshall. ed; previously wound-ed, Antietam.) slightly.) Clarke. Compton. (Wounded.) Palmer. (Killed.) (Wounded.) Phillips. Russell, (Wounded.) Dunlap. vere. Richardson, (Wounded.) Rowe. (Wounded; lost (Wounded leg.)

slightly.) Dolphin. Ripley. (Wounded Earl. (Missing?) slightly.) Small. G. Smith. disabled.) Fort. (Wounded.) D. Smith. P. Smith slightly.) Sprague. (Killed.) Shemmell. Thurston. (Died in hos-

pital.) Wallace. Williams. slightly. This was Winfield Williams. There was another Williams in the bat-Hanson, (Wounded.)

pital.)

tery, but think he was not at Gettysburg.) Wilkinson. (Wounded, Holland. (Wounded; previously wounded, Antietam,) severe.) Jenks. (Wounded.)

Besides these there were several Wisconsin infantrymen who fell in to help work the guns, as they frequently did, and my recollection is that one of these, named Maffit, was killed; and another, named Allen, either killed or mortally wounded. But as these gallant boys were not borne on our rolls, they were not accounted for in our casualty lists. I think this roll is within two or three of being correct. If any are omitted, we invite corrections

LIKE TO HAVE THEIR NAMES ON THE ROLL. Norg.-A comrade of the 23d N. Y. who served about a year and a half as a detached volunteer in Stewart's battery, sends the following list of his comrades who were detached from that regiment, with the remark that "every man who had the opportunity of serving in that famous battery will like to see his name mentioned in its rolls." They were as follows:

Timothy Dean. (Wound-

arm at Fredericks-

ed at Antietam.)

George Johnson.

Wm. Hogarty.

Dewitt Johnson

Asa Carman.

Andrew Kelly.

Orlando Patrick. John Austin. Chris. Brennan. (Died Henry Brown. at Antietam.) Albert Easton. Henry Garre. Jesse Garre. Sam McManus, Geo. C. Smith

George Lacy. Stephen Chilton. Chas. Hathaway. Charles Harris The roster printed with the first number was intended only to represent the personnel of the battery at that particular time, which was the Spring of 1863. At a later period of the sketch the author speaks of the men above mentioned and includes them in his General Accounting Roll. But he says they were mostly two-year men, and returned to their regiment to be mustered out in the early Spring of 1863, together with other New Yorkers from the 35th Reg't, and others in Patrick's Brigade; and that their places were filled by other New Yorkers who were three-year men and by about 20 from the 7th Wis., who joined the battery in February and March, 1863, and staid by it to the end, We take pleasure in publishing these names. Judging from the tone of the letters we get from veterans who served in the battery or knew it, the Infantrymen of the First Corps must have regarded it as a sort of promotion to be detached into Stewart's battery. Another gratifying thing is the invariable terms of respect, admiration and affection in which they all speak of the "Old Man," Capt. Stewart. He surely must have had a very happy faculty of getting along with soldiers. And we can imagine that he is rejoiced to find his "Old Boys" rallying around him as of yore from every part of the Union, each one offering a sincere tribute to his excellence as an officer, his courage as a soldier, his kindness as a commander and his worth as a man, We should judge that Capt. Stewart was fortunate in his men as well as 'the men were fortunate in

The "Old Man" Comes to the Front.

their commander.-EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(To be continued.)

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your very kind letter of the 4th inst., requesting me, if I can, to put you in the way of obtaining photographs of Lieuts. Davison, Mitchell and Goodman received. I am sorry to say it is out of my power, as Mitchell and Goodman are dead. I have no idea where any of their friends live. As for Lieut, Davison, I believe he is living in Cleveland, O., but I have never seen him since the first day's battle of Gettysburg, where he was so badly wounded.

As regards the battery rolls of the different periods to which you refer, I would simply do an injustice to a great many should I attempt to send you the list from memory, but I feel sure you could obtain the accurate rolls of the battery at any time that you may desire by sending to the Adjutant-General. Had I not had the misfortune to lose by fire the memoranda I kept during the war, for the benefit of my family, I should have been able to have answered your questions more explicitly. The sketch you are publishing brings back

to my mind very vividly the incidents mentioned, and I certainly inderse mostly everything the writer has said, with the exception of that concerning myself. The men were the best class of men that I

ever saw in the military service, both for intelligence and military pride, and I certainly concur with the writer's statement as regards the bravery of the men while in battle. I often had to check them for undue rashness. The writer could not and did not know when I left my position on the other side of the Railroad Cut, as I did not leave the position until grave than the House of Agamemnon ever called Oriental in their picturesqueness. The hit there again and went to hospital, and still that his division had fallen back, and that there was no infantry left to support me, (The writer states that he was with Davison's

half-battery south of the Cut, and knew of Stewart's operations north of the Cut only by hearsay from his comrades. When I got my half-battery on the road I

ordered Serg't McBride (a better man never

Lieut, Davison, not knowing that Gen. Wadsworth had already fallen back and taken the half-battery that Davison commanded with him. In riding to the position which Davison almost constant stream of recruits to keep the occupied I found it occupied by Heth's troops of A. P. Hill's Corps. I was called upon to surrender, but of course did not see it in that light. I wheeled my horse about, when they killed or more or less disabled, or compelled to sent a volley after me. I made my escape, with go to hospital for treatment of their wounds, two bullet-holes through my blouse. I then If all those hit slightly were included, the bat- rode over to the road in which Serg't McBride tery would have been wiped out; for, at the | with the half-battery was leading to Gettystime that muster roll was made out, there was burg. I found that occupied by rebels. hardly a man in the battery, veteran or re- then had to start in another direction, when I found I was completely surrounded by the enemy, they calling upon me to halt. I headed had not either had the blood drawn or been | my horse towards a fence, the horse took the bruised, or had his clothes torn by a bullet or a | fence splendidly, but just as I was crossing I piece of shell! And yet, in all that fighting, was hit on the thigh by a piece of shell. At equipment except horses killed or caissons got so nauseated that, after riding about a blown up or crippled by the enemy's shells in | hundred yards, and seeing a little water in one battle, and above all, not a man had ever been of the furrows of the field, I got off my horse, known to flinch! This was the proudest boast | drank a little, bathed my face, and feeling some of the veterans of the old battery. I remem- relief I mounted again. I had gone but a short ing us, and just before we were to break ranks | the rear axle broken. One of my men (and to he said to Lieut. Mitchell (the old Orderly- | the best of my recollection it was private Win-Sergeant), then in temporary command: "The | field Scott Williams) was there at the caissons battery is in fine condition throughout-men | taking out round after round of ammunition and material. You have a fine body of men and destroying the charges of powder, so that here, Lieutenant. They are as neat and or- the enemy could not use them against us. I Glancing proudly down the line, "Old Jack" on entering the town I found my battery to-



therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. renewed in health and strength,

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and | "I used Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, andreceived great relief and benefit from it. The catarrh It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's | was very disagreeable, causing constant discharge Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, from my nose, ringing noises in my ears, and paint eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes | in the back of my head. The effect to clear my the disease, and effects a permanent cure. Thou- head in the morning by hawking and spitting * As sands of people testify to the success of Hood's painful. Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me relief im-Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other | mediately, while in time I was entirely cured. I preparations had failed. Hood's Sarsaparilla also | think Hood's Sarsaparilla is worth its weight in builds up the whole system, and makes you feel gold." Mrs. G. B. Gibb, 1029 Eighth Street, N. W.

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hospital. I will state that before I got Serg't McBride upon the road we had to fire upon the enemy with canister, in order to check them. They did not appear to me to be any regular organization, but detached bodies, and all making their best endeavor to cut us off. After firing several rounds to the right, front and left we had no further difficulty in moving off. We lost a good many drivers and Cannoncers before getting on the road leading to town. When I reached Cemetery Hill I was halted by Gen. Hancock, who asked me where my battery was. I told him it was coming up the road. He then ordered me to place my guns, or as many as I could work, on the pike in front of the Cemetery gate, and the others at right angles with them, to bear upon the enemy ap-

proaching from that direction. The General ordered me to remain in that position until he relieved me in person, and to take no orders from anyone. I remained in that position from the afternoon of the 1st till the morning of the 5th.—James Stewart, P. W. Ziegler & CO., 720 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Captain and Brevet Major, U. S. A. (retired), Carthage, O.



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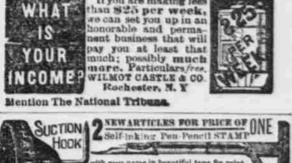


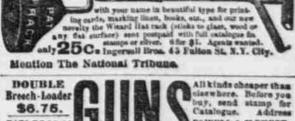
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